to honor him. I fear that I should reluctantly consent to honor him. I fear that I should reluctantly consent even to go to heaven in such company. [Laughter.] But I need have no apprehension of that kind, for these State rights' men in the "charnel-house" abolition party are not bound in that direction. I could not follow them, no matter how sacred the flag they pretended to raise. I should first desire to examine the foot of the standard bearer to see if it was not cloven. I would not believe such men were in the right path unless one rose from the dead to assure me when I ran among the leaders—the members from Massachusetts (Messrs. Mann and Rantoul) and the member from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings.)

Mr. Chairman, I have heard it said that Austria, Russia, and Haynau have friends and advocates in this House. I might with propriety refer this unworthy remark to the gentleman on the other side. The author of it will find among his political friends men of patriotism equal to his, whose deportment he had better imitate, who are as firm in their opposition to this resolution as any on this side of the House. Gentlemen of both parties are opposing Whigs and Democrats, actuated by principle true and unflinching men—unite in opposing it. Sir, if I were to say of any one here that he spoke like one who had been intimate with discussions at the Five Points, in New York, and there learned his courtesy, I dences of the keen relish with which the day was should not be more unjust than he was who charged those who oppose this resolution as being the friends of

This matter demands very careful consideration. When we see the course adopted by the abolitionists; when we see the proceedings of the abolition convention; when we look to the Senate and there find Messrs. Seward and Sumnen taking the lead in this matter, I pause to know but Governor SEWARD will beat him at that game out of

Not only in Pennsylvania, but in Ohio, a man bearing the name of Kinkel is collecting money, and asserting that he intends to aid in abolishing slavery. I have seen several of the Ohio papers publishing the proceedings of meetings in which the Pennsylvania Convention finds aiders and abettors.

I have only time to add, Mr. Chairman, that I am willing to do all that courtesy requires towards Kossuth; but it is due to him that his name be not allowed to ap-pear as sanctioning the wishes of those who, so unwor-thily, are willing to injure him to give themselves some

or advantage. We are by no means free from danger. Attempts have been made within a year to invade the island of Cuba, in possession of a Power with which we are at peace. Our whole country has been agitated by the malignant efforts of fanatics, North and South. Canada is not always quiet ; the world is seeming to be unsettled, and a war is still proclaimed against the South by the enemies of the country. Is this a time for us to commit ourselves to Kossuth's doctrines? I think not; and my duty compels me to vote against this resolution as it now stands.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have long known my friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanly.) I know the sentiments and feelings of his heart, having long served with him here, and I receive all that he has said in kindness. I will say to him, in the commencement, and very frankly, that he need be at no trouble about go-

ing to heaven, for he will not find the path. [Laughter.] The gentleman seems not to have discussed any matter submitted to this House or to this Congress, but he has seen proper to travel to Philadelphia to catch up newspaper articles to discuss here, instead of the resolution under consideration. This was unexpected to me, and he appeals to me as though he felt confident that he could draw me from my propriety, to enter into a discussion of this kind. It is no compliment that the gentleman has paid to my judgment, and if he had known me as well as he should, he must have known that he could succeed in no attempt to draw me into a discussion of this character. I thank him not for this left-handed compliment to my judgment and understanding. He should have known that no slaveholder, by the crack of his lash, could drive me into an impropriety of this kind.

My sentiments that gentleman well knows, and he is also aware that I am at all times ready to express them, here and elsewhere. He will bear testimony to the promptitude with which have always met attacks upon my sentiments. The g .tleman shakes his head; but l ask him to lay his finger on a point where I have failed to vindicate myself when I have been assailed.

Mr. STANLY, (in his seat.) Now.
Mr. GIDDINGS. I will not do it on the present occasion, before this House and the country, and under the five minutes' rule. The gentleman must know that the doctrines I entertain cannot be explained and vindicated in a five minutes' speech. The gentleman should well understand that I know too well the game he attempts to play upon me now; but I will not be caught by it. He may draw some of his political opponents into an improper discussion, but I will have nothing to do with it. Have we not injured our reputation before the American people by spending seven long hours here day before yes-terday, in revolutionary and disorganizing movements, tending to break down the foundations of the Government, merely because a majority of this House were in favor of the resolution, and a minority has entered into revolu-tionary movements to retard the wheels of Government? The country will look upon this, and mark it as an era in its history, that on such a resolution as this revolutionary movements should have been resorted to by the

has been found among that minority.

So far as the gentleman has alluded to the remarks which I made in Philadelphia, I do not hesitate to say that here and elsewhere my opinions are the same, and I will vindicate them. As soon as we dispose of the reso lution now under consideration, and proceed to discuss the President's message, I shall be most happy to cross

swords with the gentleman.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. STANLY, and it was rejected-yeas 27, nays 92.

A long debate then ensued on the merits of the resolu-

tion under consideration, generally on pro forma amend-ments, which was participated in by Messrs. WASH-BURN, BARRERE, STANTON, of Ohio, MILLSON, STUART, STEPHENS, of Georgia, WALSH, NEWTON, CLARK, BELL, FULLER, of Pennsylvania, MANN, TAYLOR, BOWNE, MOLONY, CULLUM, MEADE, BOCOCK, SAVAGE, JOHNSON, of Arkansas, BREN-TON, MOORE, of Louisiana, POLK, and ROBINSON those in favor of the resolution contending that the resolution should be adopted as a necessary consequence of the former acts of the Government in relation to Kossuth, and those opposed to the resolution arguing that view of the case, and maintaining that M. Kossuth was not to be considered as a national guest.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved an amendment to the effect that it should be understood that the House of Representatives declines to decide or express any opinion as to whether this Government will or will not interfere in wars that may hereafter arise between other nations.

Mr. B. said that he offered this amendment in good faith. When, twelve months ago, he voted in favor of sending a national ship to bear this distinguished foreigner to our shores, he did it that he might come to this country in the character of an emigrant, never dreaming, as he was sure no man of the last Congress ever dreamed, that Louis Kossuth was coming here as a propagandist of new doctrines. He would appeal to members of this Congress who were members of the last Congress, if any member suggested that he was coming here on any such a mission. The first they knew of his intentions was from the speech he delivered at Southampton, when he made it known he was coming to this country to procure the intervention of this Government in the triangular war going on in Europe. Mr. B. did not desire that the action of the House in

inviting Kossuth to a seat within the bar should be construed into any expression of opinion as to his doctrines. He could readily imagine, in the progress of human events, cases which might arise when it would be important for this Government to interfere, and he would not, by declaring now that we would not intervene, cut ourselves off from intervention in such cases. He believed it was imperative upon them to say that they did not mean to express an opinion on the subject, either pro or Surely this could not wound the sensitiveness even of the Ex-Governor of Hungary; but, whether it did or did not, they were the Representatives of the American people, not responsible to Kossuth, but to the people of this country. He would like to do all proper honor to Kossuth, but he was not prepared to show him honors such as had never

been shown to any living man. The question was then taken on the amendment, and the vote stood ayes 56, noes 56-no quorum voting. The CHAIRMAN directed the roll to be called for the

purpose of ascertaining the names of those absent, which having been done, the committee rose and reported the names of the absentees to the House.

A quorum having appeared-

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that the committee rise. He hoped that the friends of the measure would not protract the struggle any later, but would consent to the adoption The motion was agreed to, and the committee rose and

reported progress. On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The Speaker theu laid before the House sundry Execu-

tive communications; and the House adjourned

At Chapel Hill, (N. C.) according to the American Almanac, there were but thirty-nine clear days from June, 1850, to May, 1851, the rest (326) being recorded as "cloudy." There is probably no other locality in the Union, or in Europe, where there are so many There were 194 clear days, according to the same work, at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1850. At Cincinnati, in 1850, they had 143 clear days, 171 variable, 51 cloudy, which is below the usual number of clear days.

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now mid forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The First of January was indeed a day worthy of a new year. The snows and clouds and gloom of the preceding week disappeared with the old year, and the new one emerged in brightness and beauty, imparting cheerfulness to the thousands of citizens, strangers, and visiters who during the day circulated from one residence to another, exchangdences of the keen relish with which the day was enjoyed by our cheerful, well-to-do population, and by the troops of well-dressed strangers of both sexes. The President's mansion was open as usual, and was filled by a stream of gay and brilliant visiters, who for three hours kept all its spacious saloons crowded, tendering to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation the greetings and compli-

ments of the season. The residence of the SECRETARY OF STATE and of the other members of the Government, of Vice President KING, Mr. Speaker BOYD, Major General SCOTT, Senator DOUGLAS, the MAYOR of the city, and many others, official and private, were also open to all comers, and were in turn visited by crowds of cheerful company; and many hundreds also, during the day, called on M. Kossuth, at his lodgings, to pay their respects and offer their respectful salutations to himself and his estimable

The day passed off without an unpleasant inci dent, and we could only wish that every city on the earth's broad surface could have enjoyed itself as well, as wisely, and as happily as did this good City of Washington the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

We learn that his Excellency the MINISTER OF FRANCE called on Tuesday at the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, by the direction of his Government, officially to announce that the PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquillity for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil; that, strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable Government; that he appealed to the suffrage of all in that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the the duties of the office. The new Legislature is to world in regard to his object.

M. Kossuth and suite arrived in Washington on Tuesday in the morning train of cars from Balti-

M. Kossuth, his Lady, and other companions, were quietly conveyed to Browns' Hotel, in carriages placed at their disposal by the Marshal of

A considerable crowd were assembled at the Railroad Depot when the cars arrived, but we are surprised to learn that a much larger number of people were were selected as Delegates to the Whig National not attracted thither by sympathy or curiosity to Convention: hail the arrival of the celebrated stranger.

After M. Kossuth entered the hotel, three or four hundred persons assembled in front, and, after waitto my regret my friend from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) | ing a short time, the Hungarian Chief came out upon the balcony, attended by one or two gentlemen, and made a brief acknowledgment to the assemblage, which soon after dispersed.

In the course of the day a deputation of the Jackson Association were introduced, and Mr. Hoover, the Chairman, read an Address, to which M. Kossuth replied.

A number of members of Congress and other dis tinguished citizens also called to pay their respects to M. Kossuth, amongst them the Secretary of STATE, Major General Scott, Senator Cass, Senator Douglas, &c. &c.

On Wednesday M. Kossuth, accompanied by his Suite, waited on the PRESIDENT, to whom they were introduced by the SECRETARY OF STATE. We do der of the Lone Star:" not understand that the reception was designed to be a very formal or official one, but M. Kossuth in this city, and is stretching its arm of brotherhood tread to the President a short address, of which we have been favored with the following copy:

"Enlightened by the spirit of your country's instituions when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government by placing it upon the broad foundation of democratic liberty:
"Inspired by your history when we had to fight for in-

endence against annihilation by centralized absolutism: Consoled by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of nature and of nature's God : "Protected in exile by the Government of the United States supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble reso-

lution to undergo the very danger of a war rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism :
"Restored by the United States to life because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those

duties which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me: sed in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen cast in protection around me, ann to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distan parts of the earth and in the person of a poor exile:

"Cheered by your people's sympathy so as free cheer not a man whatever, but a principle: "I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency, "I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my nam. and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the onor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely chosen chief, when he became

persecuted victim of despotic violence. "I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my country's name also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolations, feels cheered by your country's generosity and looks with resolution to the impending future, be cause it is confident that the time draws near when the eternal code of the law of nations will become a reality.
"President: I stand before your Excellency a living rotestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their wn domestic concerns.

'I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self

"May I be allowed to take it for an anoury of bette times, that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious Republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign Power is invoked to stifle public senti ment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country. "I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to ac and to suffer for my fatherland.

intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations of Europe as formerly it was inti-mately connected with the security of Christendom.

"I thank God that my country's unmerited woe and my personal sufferings became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

"May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

"Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary.

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address, in substance, as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossurn, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform, from the commencement of our Government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

"Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you, as the greatest blessing you could enjoy, a restoration to your native land; but should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcom to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be

And here the interview terminated

An impression having generally prevailed that M Kossuth would receive his formal presentation to the Senate yesterday, the galleries and lobbies of the Chamber were early filled by an expectant crowd, only, however, to be disappointed, for the day passed without M. Kossuth appearing.

The House of Representatives was yesterday again occupied with a continuation of the debate on the Resolution of invitation to M. Kossuth, without, however, coming to any decision, and then adjourned to Monday, on which day the Resolution will doubtless be again moved; but under the rules of the House it will, we believe, require a two-thirds vote to entertain it.

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINT IN 1851. The total coinage of the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the past year amounts to fifty-two million six hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars-while the coinage for the month of December, which has just gone by, amounts to six million sixty thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars. This, we believe, is the largest amount that was ever coined in a single month. The entire coinage for the year was, in gold, \$52,143,446; silver, \$446,797; copper,

Hon. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Governor elect of the State of Virginia, on Thursday took the oath of office at Richmond, (Governor FLOYD's term having exa moment so solemn to the country, and thought pired,) and entered at once upon the discharge of meet on Monday, the 12th instant, and as soon as it shall have canvassed the returns of the late election, Mr. Johnson will be duly inaugurated as Governor for four years under the new constitution.

> ILLINOIS WHIG STATE CONVENTION. This body met at Springfield on the 22d instant. t was determined to be inexpedient to nominate andidates for State Officers, but the holding of another Convention on the first Monday in June was recommended. The following named gentlemen

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

E. B. Washburne, of Joe Daviess county. Benj. S. Edwards, of Sangamon county. Peter Neff, of Edgar county Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county

DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1st district. F. Wingate. 2d do C. D. Platt do T. T. Marshall Geo. W. Meeker do Geo. C. Bestor. do Nathaniel Belcher.

do

William Jayne. It was resolved that the delegation cast a unani mous vote for President and Vice President, to be decided by a majority of the delegates in attendance.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Tribune gives the following account of a new order lately established in the Southwest, called the "Or-

"This formidable association, which has sprung up within a few months, already numbers numerous lodges in a year this secret order will number thirty thousand embracing within its ranks men of the first talent, stand ing, and wealth in the country. Their treasury is already strong, and a fund is accumulating at their disposal that will soon be counted at hundreds of thousands. make no secret of their objects, but declare, by printed constitutions and otherwise, that the design of their organization is to extend the area of liberty. There can be doubt that their ultimate intentions point to the overthrow of Spanish American sovereignty, and the annexaion of Cuba to the United States, or to its independence as a separate republican Government. With the 'sinews of war' at their command, men without number, the sympathies of the slave States in their favor, and the highly percurial and martial spirit of the South to second their fforts, a demonstration may be made that will astonish

the world. The end is yet to be seen.' We regard the above as having no substantial foundation whatever, but as a wicked device of the discomfited flibustiers to ascertain to what extent they can rely on making dupes for another demonstration against Cuba, in case such a movement perilling the lives of others, to keep themselves at a manager: safe distance from the scene of danger.

COLONIZATION AT THE SOUTH .- The Alabami State Colonization Society was formed at Montgomery on the 10th ultimo. Hon. J. J. ORMOND was elected President, with twelve Vice Presidents. and A. A. LIPSCOMB Corresponding Secretary. The object of the Society was declared to be to promote the emigration of free persons of color from that State to Liberia. The Constitution provides for auxiliary societies within the State, and for the appointment, in conjunction with other colonization societies in the Southwestern States, of a joint colonization board to be located in New Orleans.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN NEW YORK IN 1851.—The trials the several criminal courts of the city of New York during the year 1851, with their results, are thus reported :

Convicted. Acquitted. General Sessions Special Sessions 2.115 230 2.494

Eight persons were convicted of murder; one of man slaughter in the first degree : two of manslaughter in the AN EARTHQUAKE was experienced at Port Spain, on the degree; and four of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The convictions for other serious crimes were, 3 for robbery in the buildings would have fallen to the ground, the shock was first degree; 47 for burglary; 17 for forgery; 105 for so violent. It was severely felt by the shipping in the barbor.

AN EARTHQUAKE was experienced at Port Spain, on the company is ready to move in pursuit of Antonio as soon as his exact whereabouts is known. The facts have been represented to the Governor and General commanding in California.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CLAY.

The subjoined letter from Mr. CLAY was read in both Houses of the Legislature of Kentucky on the 23d ultimo. It announces the final retirement from the Councils of the Nation of one who has been an eminent, influential, and respected member of them for almost half a century. If this is an event which the most indifferent must regard with interest, how much more deeply must they regard it who have been, during almost the whole of that long period, the personal witnesses of his arduous labors, of his great powers, his unswerving patriotism, his unflinehing courage, his inappreciable public services? The subject is indeed full of suggestions which it would be hardly appropriate now to include the expression of. The cause of this retirement will be most sincerely lamented by the country at large, no less than by that great and noble party of which and its principles Mr. CLAY has been so long a glorious and constant WASHINGTON DECEMBER 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky: When you did me the honor to confer on me the apcointment of a SENATOR from KENTUCKY, which I now old, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired finally, as I supposed, from that body; but out of the Territorial acquisition resulting from the war with Mexico momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harnony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union. I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid, by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were hreatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which have risen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress it was with nuch hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during the present session. I do, therefore, humbly resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky : this. my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in Sep-

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your faithful and obedient servant.

THE REVOLT IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

We are indebted to the New Orleans "True Delta" for the subjoined correspondence, giving the latest intelligence of the movements of Carvajal's insurrectionary forces on the Rio Grande, as published in the Brownsville "Rio Bravo" of the 3d December:

RIO GRANDE CITY, DEC. 2, 1851. DEAR SIR: I got home from Cerralvo last night. We had a very severe fight in Cerralvo. The forces of Carvajal charged the fortifications of the enemy, and whipped them out of the square and the church. When I left the them out of the square and the church. enemy's horses and men were reduced to one house. Carvaial captured a great many of their horses, saddles, lances, and arms, a large portion of their cannon, ammunition, and their wagons. They have been living on horse flesh for the last two days. We had a good many men killed, amongst them Captain Chinn, J. E. Graham, and a lieutenant in Walker's company.

The force from Matamoros is still at Camargo. Capt.

McLean and his company fought bravely; he had three or four men killed. The commander of the artillery of Jauregui has been wounded and taken prisoner, and nine of his men were killed at the cannon. In every yard in the square there are more or less dead mochos—they had no time to bury their dead. I saw in one yard ten dead mochos, and the Seminoles catched the devil-their captain got killed

RIO GRANDE CITY, DEC. 2, 1851. I arrived home from Cerralvo on yesterday, about 3 o'clock P. M. I left Carvajal with all his forces at Certhe exception of one house situated on the hill at the edge of the town; Jauregui, and what forces he has remaining, are penned up, living on mule flesh and no water. When I left Cerralvo, which was on Sunday evening an hour by sun, they were preparing to make a charge upon the ho occupied by Jauregui, and did make one charge before I left, in which Capt. Chinn was killed.

Jauregui still has his two pieces of artillery. One is a mountain howitzer of about a twelve pound shell, and the other is a long six-pounder, the best gun in service. Carvajal has all the balls, shells, wagons, lances, and nearly all the ammunition. Carvajal has lost about ten men killed and about twenty wounded. Graham was killed on the first day, almost at the commencement, without a how. Jauregui had eighteen Indians, who did nearly all the fighting, and they are all killed but two. We had to take the city by routing them out.

They occupied the entire plaza, and in all the houses on the four sides of the plaza they had port-holes, so that they could fire on us without showing any part of themselves. We routed them at length out of the ran for the church, whence we succeeded in driving them, and then they ran and got into the house on the hill, in which a small portion were previously stationed. When we were chasing them from Mier we were satisfied we could not take them following them, so we stopped at Punta Aguda, and Jauregui stopped at Cerralyo for the night. After making a short halt we struck into the bushes to get ahead of him, which we succeeded in doing about five miles beyond him.

This was the position of things when I left. I was about twenty-three hours coming from there here. We have taken prisoner Capt. Corona, commander of their artillery, (the balance of his artillerymen are killed.) Capt. Carona has a wound which will probably prove mortal. Wheat Howell had his sword broken got a scratch on his arm. by his side by a ball; not hurt. The Mexican soldiers now with Carvajal have proven themselves good fighters. Some three hundred men, cavalry, have gone up to re-inforce Jauregui, under command of Guadalupe Garcia, and will probably get there this morning. We are anxious to hear who gets the advantage when they arrive.

DEATH OF JENNY LIND'S MOTHER.

In consequence of the intelligence of the death of her mother having reached Jenny Lind on Monday morning, the SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE withdraws her series of concerts, and will not sing in New York, as should be deemed expedient to promote the interests she intended. The letter had arrived in this counof the leaders in that hopeless enterprise, who have try long since, but was following her from place to heretofore shown themselves so careful, whilst im- place. The following Card has been issued by her

A CARD-To THE PUBLIC.-In consequence of intelligence received this morning of the sudden death of her mother. M'lle JENNY LIND is unable to give her proposed ries of concerts in New York. The tickets already sold will be redeemed on application at the ticket office, Messrs. Chickering's warerooms, 295 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to-morrow, Tuesday, the 30th; and all parties having claims against M'lle Jenny Lind are requested to send them addressed to me by C. S. SEYTON,

Agent for M'lle Jenny Lind.

Jonn Hanson, Esq. - One of our particular subscribers, with whose notions we sometimes agree, suggests that, while correcting the "mistakes" of other people, we should take care to be correct ourselves; and that John Hanson, Esq., whose portrait was burnt in the Library of Congress, did not "die in Philadelphia in 1783 or 1784, while President of Congress." Mr. HANSON was elected President of Congress, as appears by the Journal, on the 5th of November, 1781, and in consequence of ill health resigned. and on the 4th of November, 1782, ELIAS BOUDINGT, Esq. was elected in his place. The thanks of Congress were then voted to Mr. HANSON, who was present.

[North American. AN EARTHQUAKE was experienced at Port Spain, on the CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco papers to the 1st instant furnish the following intelligence from the Pacific side of

The United States revenue cutter Lawrence was wrecked off the bar of San Francisco in the night of the 25th of November. She was at the time on her way from Monterey to San Francisco, under the command of Capt. D. B. OTTINGER. No lives were lost. Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the Collector at Monterey, who was a passenger, gives the following account of the occurrence :

"We left Menterey on Friday night about 9 o'clock cruised by agreement leisurely along, stopping one day at Santa Cruz; and last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, atempting to enter the harbor, we discovered we were near the breakers, when Capt. Ottinger ordered the anchor to be lowered; but very soon the cable parted, and notwith-standing every effort of skill and exertion was used by the cool and brave captain and the other officers and crew to woid the catastrophe, we were drifted on the breakers and, but for the most incessant labor and good manage ment, we should all have found a watery grave. The vessel finally drifted ashore, and we were all landed safely this morning. It gives me great pleasure to add that Capt. Ottinger, Ritchie did all, under the alarming circumstances, that ool and skilful officers could do to prevent the accident and I am positive that no fault can attach to any one, and that the accident must be set down alone to one of those unavoidable casualties to which the most experienced skilful, and vigilant are sometimes subject.

The news from the mines, and especially from the county of Mariposa, is highly encouraging. Recent discoveries are likely to make the Southern mines the centre of immense population, activity, and trade. A correspondent of the Stockton Journal gives the following description of this discovery :

"I am just from Bear Valley, where they have discovered, as you have heard, the richest diggings ever found in Mariposa county, and, as I believe, the richest in California. It is stated and believed that there have been two hundred and fifty thousand dollars taken out of the principal hole opened. It was eight by ten, and fiftee feet deep. They are taking out the rock, quartz, dirt, gold, &c., and keeping it to be worked at some future time. The gold is very fine, and mixed with dirt and rock—rotten or decomposed quartz. It was taken up as a quartz vein, but jumped by the miners, and laid off as placer diggings thirty feet square to the man. There is great excitement and contention on this point. The whole hill, and in fact several hills around are taken up. A town of some three hundred tents and houses has sprung up in a few days. The vein or lead was discovered on the fourth of this month, and I think there must be from two to three thousand persons on the ground at this time. A lump of gold weighing sixty-nine and a half ounces was taken out of Wood's Creek last week." The difficulty with the Yumas Indians, in the vicinity

of Los Angeles, is likely to involve the inhabitants in that portion of the State in serious troubles. The Los Angeles Star of November 24th says:

"We have authentic accounts from the post at the Gila up to last Thursday morning. Lieut. MURRAY, with fifteen men sent from San Diego to relieve Lieut. Sweeny, and arrived in safety. He writes that it is impracticable for Lieut. Sweeny to leave the post at present; that the Yumas, to the number of four hundred, had surrounded their stockade; and that for three successive nights the troops had been forced to fire upon the Indians to hold them in check. Also, that four Americans, who had crossed the Colorado with a large drove of sheep, had been killed by the Yumas ... The Indian chief Pablo, at Temascel, sent an express

to Hon. Abel Stearns, informing him of a union of various ndian tribes with a view to attack and exterminate the Americans in Los Angeles and San Diego. Pablo advises Mr. Stearns to remove his cattle from the Laguna to San Luis Rey, and vaqueros have been dispatched to make the

"The Court of Sessions held a consultation this morn-

ing, and have placed the direction of matters in the hands of Col. Magruder. A company of twenty-five mounted men has been organized, and will leave the city at five o'clock for Apolitan and Agua Caliente, where the Indians are said to be in a state of rebellion. The condition of the Caffirs left five hundred killed and wounded on affairs is sufficiently alarming to require active measures The weather at San Francisco continued delightful,

Within the last half of November there had been but one rainy day, and an occasional shower at night. A correspondent writes:

"We have had a few cool October mornings, with a hoar frost; but this is soon vanished by the genial rays cord that the applicant is a man of a good moral of the sun. No ice yet. The hills and valleys about us are covered with verdure, and will soon be covered with flowers. The farmers and gardeners are all at work preparing the ground for seed, which, in order to prosper and furnish an abundant yield, must be planted at the commencement of the rainy season. We have not yet had rain sufficient to do the miners any good, but the little has rather retarded their operations for the moment. ralvo, which he had succeeded in taking entirely, with recently arrived here from the isthmus, with fevers, which in our delicious climate readily vield to proper medical treatment, if not too far gone when they arrive.

cution of Frederic Salkmeyer and Noah E. James for own internal concerns," Greece would undoubtedly horse-stealing.

Henry Ogden, of New York, Frank Wilson, a German, of a boat.

Gen. GARCIA CONDE, with eighty troops, the escort of the Boundary Commission, was at Tuson on the 20th October, and was to move next day towards the Gila.

From Oregon we have encouraging news. The difficulties between the whites and the Coquille Indians have been frontiers to the passing of the Balkan and the en-brought to a close. Lieutenant Williamson, of the Topobrought to a close. Lieutenant Williamson, of the Toporigid principle, control these matters, after all. graphical Engineers, is engaged, with an escort of dragoons under Lieut. Stenton, in surveying a road from Port Orford to join the main road from Oregon to the Shasta mines, and the prospect of success in obtaining one is flattering. Coal has been found at Port Orford in considerable quantities.

The United States Coast Survey party stationed at Port Orford are engaged in determining the latitude and longi- the southeast corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets. tude of the point, and have completed a map of the

From the Sandwich Islands we have nothing of importance. The sloop-of-war Vandalia had arrived at Honolulu in twenty-nine days from Acapulco.

The following letter, which is confirmed by one of similar import from the sheriff of San Diego county, contains the latest intelligence from the region of apprehended hostilities:

SAN DIEGO, (CAL.) NOVEMBER 28, 1851. San Diego county is in a blaze from the Colorado to the Pacific. The facts I shall notice as briefly as possible. On the night of the 22d instant, and a few hours after the arrival of the courier from the Colorado, of which I have already written you, another was received from Ste. Maria, stating that the Agua Caliente Indians, under their Chief ANTONIO, had risen and destroyed the rancho of Hon. J. J. Warner. The day following the citizens enrolled themselves into a company of volunteers, for the purpose of proceeding to the seat of war; but, finding much difficulty in procuring arms and ammunition, were delayed or unable to get off that day.

The day following this (24th) news came of the massacre of the invalids of the Aguas Calientes, four in number; the only names heard of are Ridgely and Slack. The succeeding day, (25th) received a letter from Antonio declaring war, if I may so term it. He is said to be in command of not less than three thousand Indians, which he has been over twelve months organizing; is now, and has done this, within sixty miles of this town. allied with the Colorado Indians, and has invited the different tribes in Lower California and Los Angeles county

What now is the condition of the people of this county In a few words, all the effective men (and very few in-deed) of the military command at this place have gone to the relief of the detachment of troops at the mouth of the Gila: the whole country has concentrated at San Diego and formed themselves into a company, which does not amount to fifty effective men; the town is under martial law, and all capable of bearing arms pressed into service for the protection of the town against an anticipated attack of hordes of Indians. Thus we now stand, with sen-tinels at every corner, business of all kinds suspended, easily stampeded, and scouts out to ascertain whatever acts they may be able.

Upon the call for volunteers, Major E. H. FITZGERALD. Army, was among the first to enrol, and was unaninously proclaimed the captain, with power to appoint all officers. Through him, and the zeal and co-operation of Byt. Major HEINTERIMAN, all have been fornished with arms and ammunition, which otherwise, for the want of these, would have placed the town in a very precarious situation. The whole number of men now in the county will not amount to one hundred; so we are utterly unable

The citizens express many obligations, and are under many, to Major Heintzelman, for the aid he has rendered them. I heglected stating that Warner's major-domo was killed, and burnt on his wood-pile. Believing the town to be secure, Capt. Fitzgerald leaves

to-day, with about twenty men of the volunteer company, for the Asuas Calientes.

The Sin Diego Herald of the 27th ultimo says : "The lark war-cloud that has so long hovered over us has jurst, spreading terror and dismay throughout this widespread and thinly-populated county. The ball is in motion, and, unless the most active steps are taken by the Givernment at once, a protracted, ruinous, and vexation war is before us, involving in its prosecution many valuable lives, and the expenditure of many milns of money. Unlike the Indians of the North, our foes are a fighting people, not unacquainted with the use of fireams, and possessing some property, with an im-mense extent of country on the Gila and beyond its con-fines to which they can flee for security in case of being

We notice that Judge HALL, one of the United States Land Commissioners for California, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th. He had suffered serious illness on the journey, from which he had not entirely recovered

Besides receiving our regular files of California papers yesterday, we were indebted to Adams & Co.'s Expanse for a paper of the latest date.

A/VERDICT OF THE VICINAGE.—The following verdict (says the Richmond Times) has been rendered by the people of Mr. SUMMERS'S immediate neighborhood, upon the charges brought against him during the late canvass for Governor. It presents a most extraordinary instance of popular condemnation on the one hand, and of triumphant vindication on the other. Here are the people among whom he lives, and who know him best. The sixteen adjoining counties, which we annex, without regard to party, gave Mr. Summers a majority of upwards of four thousand one hundred votes, viz:

Kanawh	n			1.209	Raleigh		2	245
Mason			100	288	Fayette	. 79		. 207
Cabell				102	Nicholas ab	out		300
Putnam		1		72	Braxton			293
Wayne			90	29	Mercer about			200
Logan				97	Giles .			160
Boone				87	Monroe			185
Wyemin	g			73	Greenbrier			630
LIRERIA							- THE CO.	

Tae Rev. Thomas Fuller and the Rev. Benjamin Janifer, who left here in May last, as Delegates ap-

pointed by the Cambridge Colored Colonization Society of Dorchester county, to proceed to Liberia, and inform themselves of the natural advantages o the country, the character of the Government, and the present condition and prospects of its inhabitants, and see what might be the inducements to emigrate, have returned home again, after having a free passage granted them by the Maryland Colonization Society, in the Liberia Packet, out and back to the United States. They have made a report of the country, of which they speak very favorably, and it is their intention speedily to seek in Liberia a home for themselves and families. We have read their report with great interest, and believe that every colored person in the United States would be much better satisfied if they were in Africa, where they would be out of the clutches of the Abolitionists, who are a curse to this country.

[Cambridge Democrat

By way of England we have dates from Cape of Good Hope to the 4th of November. The Caffirs have been severely chastised by Gen. Somersett's orces. One engagement lasted several hours, and

the British lost forty killed and wounded, whilst LAWYERS IN INDIANA .- The Supreme Court of Indiana, now in session at Indianapolis, has decided that, under the new constitution, the only requisite

necessary for a practitioner in that court, besides

being a voter, is the certificate of any court of re-

The appreciation of Non-intervention, like a great many other things, appears to change with the changing of circumstances. A few years ago the praise of Russia was on every American's tongue, ause she, in connexion wi land, interfered to stay the desolating march of the "Turkish barbarians," who menaced Greece with destruction by fire and sword. Had the three great The Stockton Journal of November 29 records the exe- Powers then permitted "every nation to regulate its have shared the fate of devoted Scio, and been blotted out from the family of nations. Here was a and Mr. Conslaugh, a Swiss, were drowned in the bay of violation of the principle of non-intervention, and San Francisco on the 30th of November by the upsetting | we applieded it, because it was on the side of humanity and freedom. But let us adopt the Kossuth doctrine, and we make it an iron rule not to be relaxed in any case. Our sympathies went with the Russian armies even in the subsequent invasion of Turkey, following them from the crossing of the

BURNING OF THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

Albany State Register

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 31. BARNUM'S MUSEUM BUILDINGS DESTROYED.-Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the large and fine building at known as Barnum's Museum, was discovered to be on fire, and in the course of three hours the whole establishment was a mass of ruins. The fire was first discovered at the northwest corner of the building, near the roof. The great amount of combustible material in the lecture room and museum department was soon ignited, and, after the roof fell in, the flames from the burning mass inside loomed up with brilliant and terrific effect, endangering, for a time, the Columbia House and the adjoining buildings on

the north side of Chestnut street.

The Museum wall on the south fell inwards, and produced no effect, and was soon afterwards followed by the western wall fronting on Seventh street. This fell out-wards into the street, and did little or no damage. The principal destruction of property was confined to

the Museum building. The structure was five stories high, and had extensive fronts on Chestnut and Seventh streets. The fronts were of brown sandstone, and the whole was finished in a highly ornamental style of archi-The three stores in front on Chestnut were severally oc-

cupied by C. G. Henderson & Co., successors to G. S. Ap-

pleton, tooksellers, Lea & Walker, music publishers, Stayman & Brothers, music dealers, and E. L. Walker, agent for the sale of Chickering's pianos. One of the basements was occupied by D. A. Warden, dealer in meloons. The stock of these stores was principally saved, much of which, however, was considerably damaged Portions of the extensive and varied collections of natural curiosities, cabinets of minerals, &c., portraits, paint-

ings, &c., were saved from the museum departments, as well as an inconsiderable part of the properties, furniture, and wardrobes of the dramatic department. Several of the performers suffered seriously in the loss of their wardrobes, while other attaches to the establishment are losers to a greater or less extent.

Mr. C. Spooner, the proprietor of the Museum, states that his loss will not fall short of \$50,000, upon which amount he is secured by insurance in the sum of \$30,000. Mr. S. recently purchased the establishment from P. T.

Barnum, Esq.

The building was erected about five years ago, at a cost of not less than \$80,000. It belonged to James Swaim, Esq., who, we are informed, is insured in three different es, nearly if not quite fully to the amount of the loss. The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but is be-lieved to have been occasioned by the fireworks with which the afternoon performance had but a short time before terminated. The audience had barely left the lecture oom when the alarm was given, which was a truly fortu-

nate circumstance.

Nothing remains of the noble edifice except the towerng southwest gable wall, which stood firmly, and portions of the Chestnut street wall. The wreck is complete and the scene frightful .- North American.

Infidelity is the effusion of weak minds, and the resource of guilty ones. Like the desolating simoon of the desert, it withers every thing within its reach; and as soon as it has prostrated the morality of the individual, it invades the civil rights of society.